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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ATOFINA RESEARCH [BE/BE]; Société Anonyme, Zone Industrielle C, B-7181 Seneffe (Feluy) (BE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): VANDEURZEN, Philippe [BE/BE]; Olmenlaan, 41, B-1750 Lennik (BE). ALBE, Lisa, K. [US/US]; 5815 Reamer, Houston, TX 77074 (US).

(74) Common Representative: ATOFINA RESEARCH, S.A.; Patent Dept., Zone Industrielle C, B-7181 Seneffe (Feluy) (BE).

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WO 02/20628 A1

(54) Title: CONTROLLED RHEOLOGY POLYPROPYLENE HETEROPHASIC COPOLYMERS

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to the use of a cyclic ketone peroxide of half-life time larger than one second at a temperature of 225 °C, for producing a controlled rheology polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of melt index MI2 larger than 15 g/10 min, having simultaneously a very high impact resistance and a high flexural modulus.

CONTROLLED RHEOLOGY POLYPROPYLENE HETEROPHASIC  
COPOLYMERS.

1 The present invention relates to polypropylene heterophasic copolymers  
5 modified with cyclic ketone peroxides in order to better control their impact  
strength.

10 Several processes for increasing the impact strength of polypropylene  
(co)polymers are known in the art, for example, by modifying said  
(co)polymers with elastomeric modifiers or with peroxides.

Where elastomeric modifier is used to modify the (co)polymers, it can be  
added in either of the following ways:

15 - reactor polymerisation of polypropylene heterophasic copolymers. These  
polypropylene heterophasic copolymers exhibit typical heterophasic  
morphology consisting of ethylene propylene bipolymer spherical domains  
dispersed in a semi-crystalline polypropylene matrix. This material  
consists generally of three components: a polypropylene homopolymer, a  
rubbery ethylene propylene bipolymer and a crystalline ethylene-rich  
20 ethylene propylene bipolymer. The amount and properties of the three  
component material are controlled by the process conditions. The  
mechanical properties of the final product are influenced for example by:

1. the molecular weight, molecular weight distribution and tacticity of the  
propylene homopolymer matrix;
- 25 2. the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of the ethylene  
propylene rubber phase;
3. the ethylene/propylene ratio of the ethylene propylene rubber phase;
4. the content and dispersion of the optional ethylene rich ethylene propylene  
bipolymer;
- 30 5. the size and distribution of the rubber phase domains;
6. the melt viscosity ratio of the propylene matrix and rubber phase  
components.

- Melt blending polypropylene (co)polymers with elastomeric modifiers to prepare polypropylene heterophasic copolymers. Elastomers such as ethylene propylene rubber (EPR) or ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) provide improved impact behaviour. The impact resistance of 5 these compositions depends upon the content, the composition and the morphology of the elastomeric modifier.

Both methods have been described for example in: "Polypropylene, structure, blends and composites. Volume 2 – Copolymers and blends. Edited by J. 10 Karger-Kocsis, Published in 1995 by Chapman & Hall.

WO-95/11938 discloses a process of modifying (co)polymers by contacting them with a peroxide compound containing an activated unsaturated group and an acid group in the presence of a polymer reinforcing material, or prior 15 to the addition of a polymer reinforcing material. The primary object of that invention was to modify (co)polymers in order to introduce an adhesion promoting functional group and to improve their properties. The resulting modified (co)polymers have improved impact strength, flexural strength, tensile strength and elongation at break, increased melt flow index and the 20 other properties equal those of the unmodified impact (co)polymers.

WO-97/49759 discloses a process for enhancing the melt strength of a propylene (co)polymer by the steps of:

- mixing an initiator with the propylene (co)polymer at a temperature below 25 the decomposition temperature;
- then heating the mixture above the initiator decomposition temperature in order to decompose the initiator before the polymer has melted and in order to react the radicals created by the decomposition with the polymer.

30 WO-96/03444 discloses a process for modifying (co)polymers by contacting these with an organic peroxide, some of said peroxide being decomposed. Cyclic ketone peroxides have been found particularly efficient in the

modification processes. They have been employed in the degradation of polyolefins, the cross-linking of polyolefins, the dynamic cross-linking of blends of elastomers and thermoplastic polymers, the grafting of monomers onto polymers, or the functionalisation of polyolefins. The resulting modified 5 (co)polymers had a larger melt flow index, a lower weight average molecular weight and a narrower molecular weight than the starting (co)polymers, while keeping an adequate melt strength.

WO-00/23434 discloses a composition comprising a cyclic ketone peroxide 10 and a phlegmatizer having a 95 % boil-off point falling in the range of 220-265 °C. Preferably, the peroxide is a cyclic ethyl ketone peroxide and a single phlegmatiser is used.

U.S.-A-4,707,524 discloses the use of peroxides that do not decompose to 15 tert-butyl alcohol and have a half-life in the range of 1 to 10 hours at 128 °C for controlling the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of polypropylene.

WO-96/03397 discloses a transportable, storage stable ketone peroxide 20 composition which comprises 1 to 90 wt% of one or more cyclic ketone peroxides and 10 to 99 wt% of one or more diluents selected from the group consisting of liquid phlegmatisers for the cyclic ketone peroxides, plasticisers, solid polymeric carriers, inorganic supports, organic peroxides and mixtures thereof.

WO-96/20247 discloses cross-linked polymer compositions of propylene- 25 ethylene copolymer and ethylene- $\alpha$ -olefin copolymer prepared by melting and kneading the constituents in the presence of a radical forming agent, a cross-linking agent and eventually a peroxide inhibitor. These compositions were 30 characterised by a high impact strength and a high flexural modulus.

EP-0,208,330 discloses a propylene polymer composition with increased whitening resistance and increased impact strength, obtained by addition of an ester, in the presence of a peroxide, during extrusion.

5 None of these prior art documents discloses polypropylene heterophasic copolymers having simultaneously a melt flow index MI2 larger than 15 g/10 min and increased impact strength, while keeping adequate rigidity.

It is an aim of the present invention to provide polypropylene heterophasic 10 copolymers exhibiting simultaneously high melt flow index and high impact strength.

It is another aim of the present invention to provide polypropylene heterophasic copolymers with very high impact resistance over a large range 15 of temperatures.

It is a further aim of the present invention to obtain polypropylene heterophasic copolymers with controlled rheology.

It is yet another aim of the present invention to obtain a material with an 20 optimal balance of stiffness, impact strength and melt flow.

This invention discloses a polypropylene (co)polymer degraded with a cyclic ketone peroxide characterised in that it retains an Izod notched impact strength for melt flow indices larger than 15 g/10 min that is at least 50% 25 higher than that of a polypropylene (co)polymer degraded with a linear peroxide under similar conditions.

Preferably, the impact strength of the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of the present invention retains an Izod notched impact strength that is twice as large as that of the prior art resins.

30

This invention also discloses the use of cyclic ketone peroxide, to degrade a polypropylene (co)polymer, for producing a controlled rheology material of

melt index MI2 larger than 15 g/10 min, said impact propylene copolymer having simultaneously an impact resistance that is at least 50% higher and a flexural modulus that is 30Mpa higher than those of the polypropylene (co)polymers degraded with linear peroxides under similar conditions.

5

The half-life time of the cyclic ketone peroxides of the present invention is typically longer than one second at a temperature of 225 °C, preferably it is of from 2 to 10 seconds at a temperature of 225 °C, and most preferably, it is about 4 seconds at a temperature of 225 °C.

10

The half-life time of peroxide is defined as the time required to decompose one half of the molecules at a given temperature, and thus a less reactive peroxide has a longer half-life time. A longer half-life time has two favourable consequences:

- 15 1. the peroxide decomposes more slowly; there is thus more time for mixing with the polymer melt in the extruder resulting in a more homogeneous material;
2. there is at any time a lower radical concentration, reducing the probability of side reactions.

20 Reducing the extrusion temperature increases the half-life time of the peroxide.

The melt index MI2 is measured using the method of standard test ISO 1133 at 230 °C and under a load of 2.16 kg, the flexural modulus is measured using the method of standard test ISO 178 and the impact strength is the Izod notched impact strength measured according to the methods of standard test ISO 180.

30 The process for preparing a controlled rheology polypropylene heterophasic copolymer by degrading a polypropylene with a cyclic ketone peroxide, comprises the steps of:  
either

5 a) Reactor polymerising a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer;

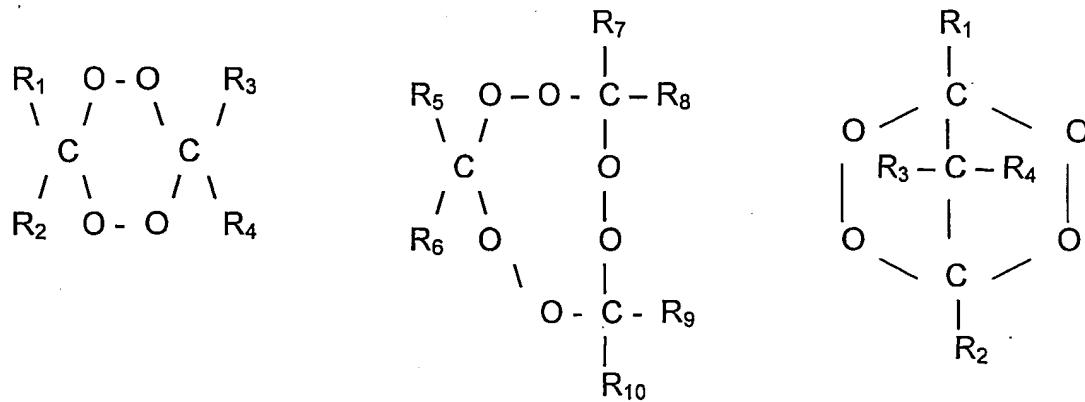
b) Extruding the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of step a), with said cyclic ketone peroxide and optionally with one or more filler(s), in an extruder, at a temperature sufficient to maintain the copolymer in the molten state;

Or

10 10 c) Extruding a polypropylene (co)polymer with said cyclic ketone peroxides, and optionally, with one or more elastomeric modifier(s) and/or one or more filler(s), in an extruder, at a temperature sufficient to maintain the copolymer in the molten state.

15

20 The specific group of cyclic ketone peroxide of half-life time longer than one second at a temperature of 225 °C, can be represented by either of the general formulae:



Wherein R<sub>1</sub> - R<sub>10</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>6</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> aryl, C<sub>7</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> aralkyl, C<sub>7</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> alkaryl, which groups may include linear or branched alkyl moieties; and

each of R<sub>1</sub> - R<sub>10</sub> may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> alkoxy, linear or branched C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub> - C<sub>20</sub> aryloxy, halogen, ester carboxy, nitrile, and amino.

5 Preferably, the peroxide is a cyclic peroxide containing at least two peroxide groups, and most preferably, it is 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane. The latter molecule has three peroxide groups and a relatively small number of carbon atoms and thus a level of active oxygen of the order of 18.16 wt%.

10

The treatment of a polypropylene with peroxide generally produces a modified polymer by creation of functional groups. Peroxide radicals can cause chain scission and/or cross-linking, resulting in an increase of the melt flow index. It must be noted however that increasing the degradation ratio causes a 15 decrease of the flexural modulus. The amount of peroxide necessary to carry out the invention depends upon the chemical nature of the peroxide, upon the starting melt flow index and upon the desired final melt flow index: it is directly proportional to the final melt flow index. Melt flow index of from 2 to 70 g/10 min have been obtained, but the efforts of the present invention are focused 20 on products having a melt flow index larger than 15 g/10 min. The main departure from the strength and stiffness behaviour of prior art materials occurs for resins having a melt flow index above 15 g/10 min.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the polypropylene 25 heterophasic copolymer is prepared by copolymerising propylene with ethylene in the proportions of from 5 to 20 wt% of ethylene and 95 to 80 wt% of propylene. The copolymerisation is effected in two reactors as follows:  
a) the catalyst and propylene are charged into a first loop reactor equipped with a circulation pump, at a temperature of from 60 to 80 °C and under a 30 pressure of from 35 to 40 bars, using the liquid monomer as a suspension vehicle, in order to produce a homopolymer of propylene on the surface of the catalyst grains;

b) the polymer-coated catalyst grains are transferred to one or more secondary gas phase reactors with a fluidised bed and ethylene is added in order to produce an ethylene-propylene rubber.

5 The polypropylene heterophasic copolymer so obtained has a typical heterophasic morphology consisting of ethylene-propylene bipolymer spherical domains dispersed in a semi-crystalline polypropylene matrix. These materials generally consist of three components: a propylene homopolymer, a rubbery ethylene-propylene bipolymer and a crystalline 10 ethylene-rich ethylene-propylene bipolymer. The amount and properties of the components are controlled by the process conditions and the physical properties of the resulting material are correlated to the nature and amount of the three components. In the present invention, the preferred amount of ethylene is of from 9 to 15 wt% and more preferably, it is from 11 to 14 wt%.

15 The polypropylene heterophasic copolymer is then extruded in an extruder with a cyclic ketone peroxide and with one or more optional fillers, such as glass fillers, talc, calcium carbonate or clay minerals. The cyclic ketone peroxide has a half-life time longer than one second at a temperature of 225 °C. The extrusion is carried out at a temperature sufficient to maintain the 20 material in a molten state. In the examples carried out with the preferred peroxide of the present invention, the extrusion temperatures are from 160 °C up to less than 200 °C, preferably from 160 to 190 °C. The resin obtained after degradation of the polypropylene (co)polymer at low temperature exhibit an excellent impact performance. That result is totally unexpected as it is 25 generally known in the art to work at temperatures higher than 200 °C with long half-life time peroxides, in order to compensate for their low reactivity level. It must be noted in addition that the resins prepared according to the present invention retain higher impact strength than prior art resins, for extrusion temperatures higher than 200 °C.

30

The Izod notched impact strength of the final resin depends upon the amount of ethylene present in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer: it increases

with increasing amounts of ethylene. The rigidity, on the contrary, decreases with increasing amounts of ethylene, thereby imposing an upper limit to the amount of ethylene incorporated into the copolymer.

5 It is further observed, that the final resins obtained according to the present invention, when extruded at cold temperature, retain an Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C above 40 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, for melt flow indices ranging from 15 to 40 g/10 min and for an ethylene content of from 9 to 15 wt% in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer. For an ethylene content in the polypropylene  
10 heterophasic copolymer larger than 12 wt% and an extrusion temperature of at most 200 °C, the impact strength of the compositions according to the present invention remains above 40 kJ/m<sup>2</sup> for melt flow indices up to 70 g/10 min. Throughout this disclosure, cold extrusion temperature is understood as a temperature ranging from the temperature at which all components are in  
15 the molten state up to a temperature of less than 200 °C.

In addition, it is also observed that both the extrusion temperature and the percentage of ethylene contained in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer have an influence on the behaviour of the Izod notched impact  
20 strength as a function of melt flow index. Decreasing the extrusion temperature or increasing the amount of ethylene results in final resins that retain the impact properties at values of the melt flow index larger than 40 g/10 min. It is thus possible, playing with these two parameters to tailor the desired final resins.

25 The copolymers of the present invention are used in several applications that require simultaneously a melt flow index larger than 15 g/10 min, high impact strength and high flexural modulus such as for example: crates, ice cream containers, yoghurt beakers, storage bins, suitcases, lids, pails, technical  
30 parts, garden articles, automotive parts, batteries, thin wall packaging, medical waste containers and compounds. Compounds are particularly

valuable as they allow the production of articles with less or no elastomeric modifiers thereby allowing reduction of cost and processing time.

**List of Figures.**

- 5 Figure 1 represents a plot of the Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C, expressed in kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, as a function of the melt flow index, expressed in g/10 min, for an ethylene content in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of 11.3 wt% and for an extrusion temperature of 200 °C.
- 10 Figure 2 represents a plot of the Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C, expressed in kJ/m<sup>2</sup> as a function of the melt flow index, expressed in g/10 min, for an ethylene content in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of 11.3 wt% and for extrusion temperatures of 160 °C and of 200 °C.
- 15 Figure 3 represents a plot of the Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C, expressed in kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, as a function of the melt flow index, expressed in g/10 min, for an ethylene content in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of 13.2 wt% and for an extrusion temperature of 200 °C.
- 20 Figure 4 represents a plot of the Izod notched impact strength at 10 °C, expressed in kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, as a function of the melt flow index, expressed in g/10 min, for an ethylene content in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of 13.2 wt% and for an extrusion temperature of 200 °C.
- 25 Figure 5 represents a plot of the Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C, expressed in kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, as a function of the melt flow index, expressed in g/10 min, for ethylene contents in the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of 11.3 and of 13.2 wt%, and for an extrusion temperature of 200 °C.

30 **Example 1.**

Several samples have been prepared using as starting material a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer having a melt flow value MI2 of 2 g/10

min and an ethylene content of 11.3 wt%. The polypropylene heterophasic copolymer has been extruded in a single-screw Gloenco extruder, at a temperature of 200 °C, with various amounts of the cyclic peroxide 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane in a 41.3 % solution of Isopar M 5 diluent and having 7.5 wt% of active oxygen, in order to obtain the desired melt flow index for the finished material. The formulation of these materials contains in addition Irganox and Irgafos as antioxidants, 400 ppm of calcium stearate, 3500 ppm of talc and 2000 ppm of glycerol monostearate (GMS) as antistatic agent. The data are summarised in Table I.

10

**Table I.**

Cyclic peroxide consumption (ppm)	Final MFI (g/10')
350	7.2
700	12
900	24.7
1380	37.9
1810	56
2110	73.4

15 The flexural modulus has been measured at 23 °C using the method of standard test ISO 178 and the Izod notched impact strength has been measured at 23 °C using the method of standard test ISO 180. The results are summarised in Table II and in Figure 1.

**Comparative examples.**

20 The same polypropylene heterophasic copolymer as that used hereabove has been extruded with various amounts of 2,5-bis(tert-butylperoxy)-2,5-dimethylhexane sold by Akzo Nobel Chemicals B.V. under the trade-name Trigonox 101 under the same conditions as in Example 1. The amounts of peroxide have been adjusted in order to produce finished materials with

comparable melt flow indices of respectively 8, 12, 27.2, 38.2, 63.5 and 74, as those of the samples according to the invention. The amounts of peroxide consumed are respectively 250, 500, 800, 1060, 1390 and 1650 ppm. The flexural modulus and Izod notched impact strength are also presented in 5 Table II and Figure 1 for comparison.

**Table II.**

Perox.	101*	cycl*	101	cycl								
MFI g/10'	8	7.2	12	12	27.2	24.7	38.2	37.9	63.5	56	74	73.4
Flex. Mod. Mpa	1160	1216	1050	1120	1040	1065	1000	1036	965	1000	945	995
Izod 23°C kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	56.5	60.7	19	54	20.7	51	13.2	21.1	12.7	15.1	11.7	14.3

10 \* 101 = Trigonox 101 and cycl = 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane.

15 From Table II and Figure 1, it appears that the material produced according to the present invention has a flexural modulus that is larger by about 40 MPa than that of the material produced with Trigonox 101 for melt indices larger than 15 g/10 min.

20 From Table II and Figure 1, it is observed that the Izod notched impact strength at 23 °C, of the material produced according to the present invention, quite unexpectedly does not decrease sharply for a melt flow index larger than 15 g/10 min as does the material prepared with Trigonox 101. It remains

fairly high up to a value of the melt index of about 40 g/10 min. Above that value, it remains significantly higher than that of the comparative samples.

**Example 2.**

5

The Izod notched impact strength has been measured, at the temperatures 23, 10 and -20 °C, for melt indices of 12, 25 and 40, for extrusion temperatures of 160, 180 and 200 °C and for two peroxides. The controlled rheology polypropylene heterophasic copolymer samples according to the 10 present invention have been prepared with an ethylene content of 11.3 wt% and with the same cyclic ketone peroxide as that used in example 1. The comparative examples have been prepared with the linear peroxide sold by Akzo Nobel Chemicals B.V. under the name Trigonox 101. The results are summarised in Table III and in Figure 2.

**Table III.****Izod notched impact strength (kJ/m<sup>2</sup>) at 23 °C, 10 °C and -20 °C.**

Peroxide	MFI	Ex. T.=200°C			Ex.T.=180°C			Ex.T.=160°C		
		23	10	-20	23	10	-20	23	10	-20
101	12	19	na	6	45*	13	6	47*	13	6
101	25	20	na	8	32**	10	6	24**	10	6
101	40	13	na	7	14	8	5	14	9	5
cyclic	12	54*	na	7	51*	43*	6	52*	42*	7
cyclic	25	51*	na	7	48*	13	6	46*	13	6
Cyclic	40	21	na	8	45*	11	6	45*	11	6

5 na : not available

\* : no break

\*\* : no break of some samples

It can be concluded from these results that the material prepared according to  
 10 the present invention has an impact strength that is superior to that of the  
 comparative samples, in all cases. The results are particularly remarkable at  
 low extrusion temperatures of 160 and 180 °C.

**Example 3.**

15

Controlled rheology resins were prepared based on the MI2= 2 g/10 min (ISO  
 1133) reactor polymerised polypropylene heterophasic copolymer with an  
 ethylene content of 13.2%. Anti-oxidants, calcium stearate (400 ppm),  
 nucleation (talc 3500 ppm) and antistatic agents (glycerol monostearate  
 20 (GMS) 90% 2000 ppm) were added during extrusion on a single screw  
 Gloenco extruder. Two different peroxide were used: 2,5-di-tert-butyl-2,5-  
 dimethylhexyl peroxide sold by Akzo Nobel Chemicals B.V. under the trade-

name Trigonox 101 and 3,6,9-Triethyl-3,6,9-Trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane. The degradation ratios were of 6, 12.5 and 20 and the extrusion temperature was 200°C. Melt flow index, flexural modulus and Izod notched impact strength are reported in Table IV. The Izod notched impact strength results 5 are also summarised on Figures 3, 4 and 5 for temperatures of +23°C and +10°C respectively.

**Table 4.**

Property	Start	Tr. 101 MFI 12	cyclic MFI 12	Tr. 101 MFI 25	cyclic MFI 25	Tr. 101 MFI 40	Cyclic MFI 40	Tr. 101 MFI 70	Cyclic MFI 70
MFI (g/10min)	2.4	11.3	11.3	24.3	23.0	39.0	39.2	70	70
Flexural Modulus (MPa)	1130	1040	1035	990	995	925	980		
Izod Notched +23°C (kJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	57.7*	49.4*	54.2*	43.1*	48.7*	14.5	41.7*	14	41
Izod Notched +10°C (kJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	50.1*	16.0	48.3**	10.3	27.4**	12.1	11.9		
Izod Notched -20°C (kJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	7.5	6.4	6.6	5.6	6.2	5.7	4.9		

10

\*no-break / \*\*no-break of some samples.

All the resins produced with both the linear and cyclic peroxides at an extrusion temperature of 200°C and for melt flow index of from 12 to 25 g/10 15 min show 'no break' at room temperature. This in contrast to the results obtained in the previous example prepared by degrading a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer with a lower ethylene content. A higher ethylene content (13.2 vs. 11.3%) thus drastically improves the impact performance of polypropylene heterophasic copolymers.

20

Changing the peroxide type from linear (Trigonox 101) to cyclic improves the 'no break' performance of the final resin with a melt flow index of 70 g/10 min at a temperature of 23 °C.

5 The resins having a melt flow index of 12 and of 25 g/10 min produced with the cyclic ketone peroxide also show excellent impact performance at a temperature of 10°C.

From these examples, it can be concluded that the cyclic ketone peroxide offers an important mechanical advantage over the linear peroxide Trigonox 10 101.

- It is possible to produce better flow materials that keep their impact strength for a melt flow index as high 70 g/10 min and show 'no-break' from an Izod notched impact test at room temperature. The materials also show a better impact performance at other temperatures.
- 15 - In almost all cases the flexural modulus is higher.

In conclusion, the resins produced according to the present invention exhibit an improved balance of stiffness, impact, strength and flow properties. The materials produced according to the present invention are thus particularly 20 useful for preparing articles that require simultaneously high melt flow and good impact strength. Indeed high melt flow material is easier and faster to process, particularly in injection moulding, thus allowing shorter cycle time and reduction of the walls' thickness while keeping an acceptable stiffness and impact strength.

**CLAIMS.**

1. Polypropylene (co)polymer degraded with a cyclic ketone peroxide characterised in that it exhibits an Izod notched impact strength for melt flow indices larger than 15 g/10 min that is at least 50% higher than that obtained for a polypropylene (co)polymer degraded with a linear peroxide under similar conditions.
2. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 1 that loses its impact strength when the melt flow index reaches a threshold value that increases with decreasing extrusion temperature.
3. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 1, wherein the cyclic ketone peroxide has at least two peroxide groups.
4. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the cyclic ketone peroxide is 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane.
5. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 3, wherein the extrusion temperature is of from 160 to less than 200 °C.
6. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the polypropylene (co)polymer is a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer containing from 5 to 20 wt% of ethylene.
7. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 6, wherein the polypropylene (co)polymer is a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer containing from 9 to 15 wt% of ethylene.

8. The degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of claim 6 or claim 7 that loses its impact strength when the melt flow index reaches a threshold value that increases with increasing amount of ethylene.
- 5 9. Process for producing the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of the preceding claims.
10. Use of a cyclic ketone peroxide to degrade a polypropylene (co)polymer, for producing a controlled rheology material of melt index larger than 15 g/10 min, having simultaneously an impact resistance that is at least 50% higher and a flexural modulus that is 30 Mpa higher than those of polypropylene (co)polymers degraded with linear peroxides under similar conditions.
- 15 11. Use according to claim 10 wherein the cyclic ketone peroxide is 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane.
12. Use according to claim 10 or claim 11 wherein the extrusion temperature is of from 160 to less than 200°C.
- 20 13. Use according to any one of claims 10 to 12 wherein the polypropylene (co)polymer is a polypropylene heterophasic copolymer containing from 9 to 15 wt% of ethylene.
- 25 14. Lids prepared with the polypropylene heterophasic copolymer of any one of claims 1 to 8.
15. Ice cream containers prepared with the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of claims 1 to 8.
- 30 16. Pails prepared with the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of claims 1 to 8.

17. Suitcases prepared with the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of claims 1 to 8.
18. Compounds prepared with the degraded polypropylene (co)polymer of any one of claims 1 to 8.

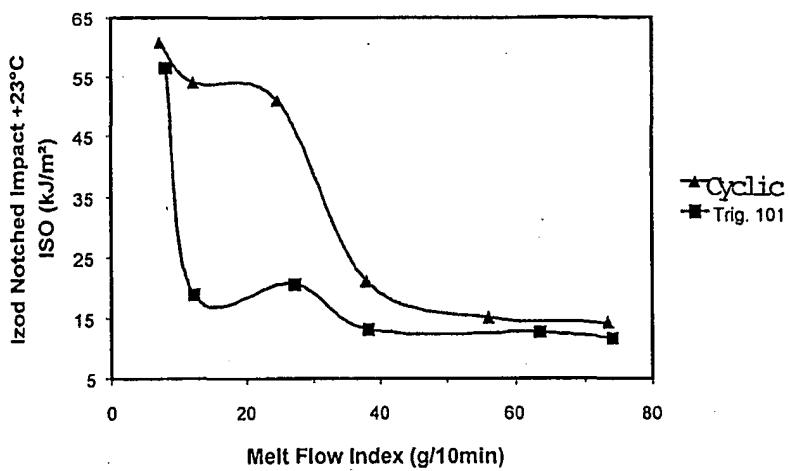


Figure 1.

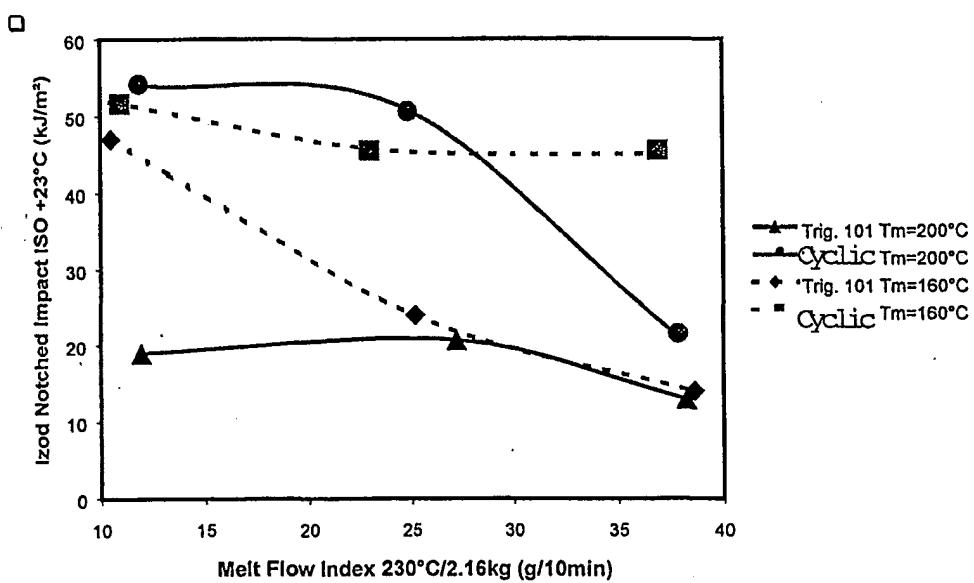


Figure 2.

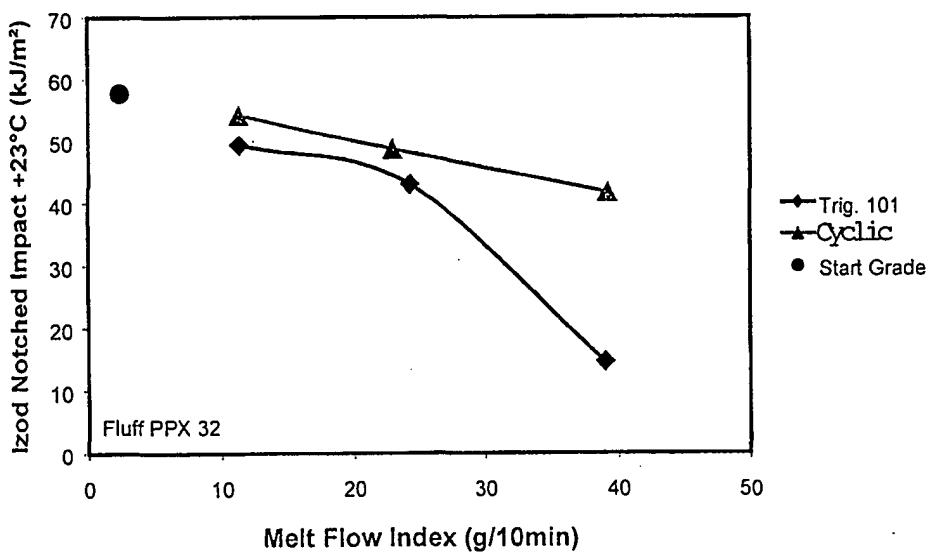


Figure 3.

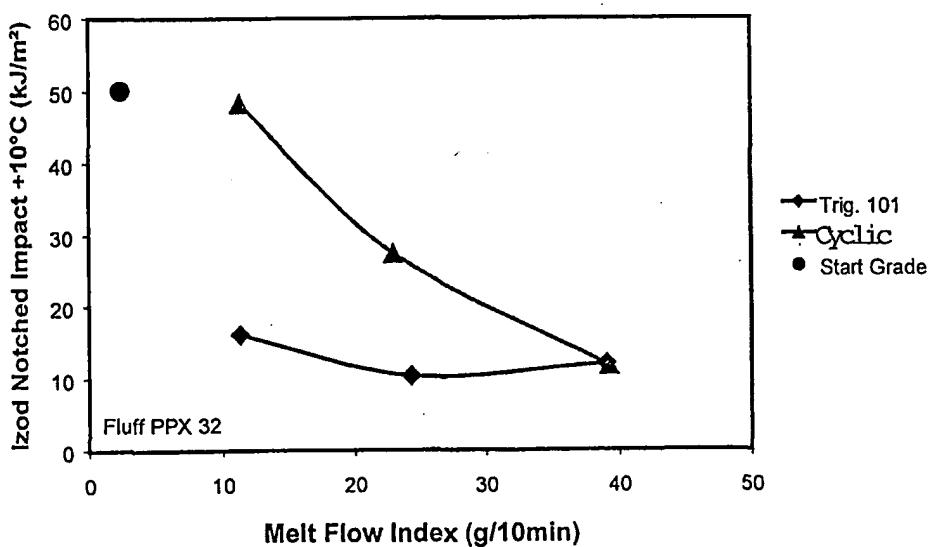


Figure 4.

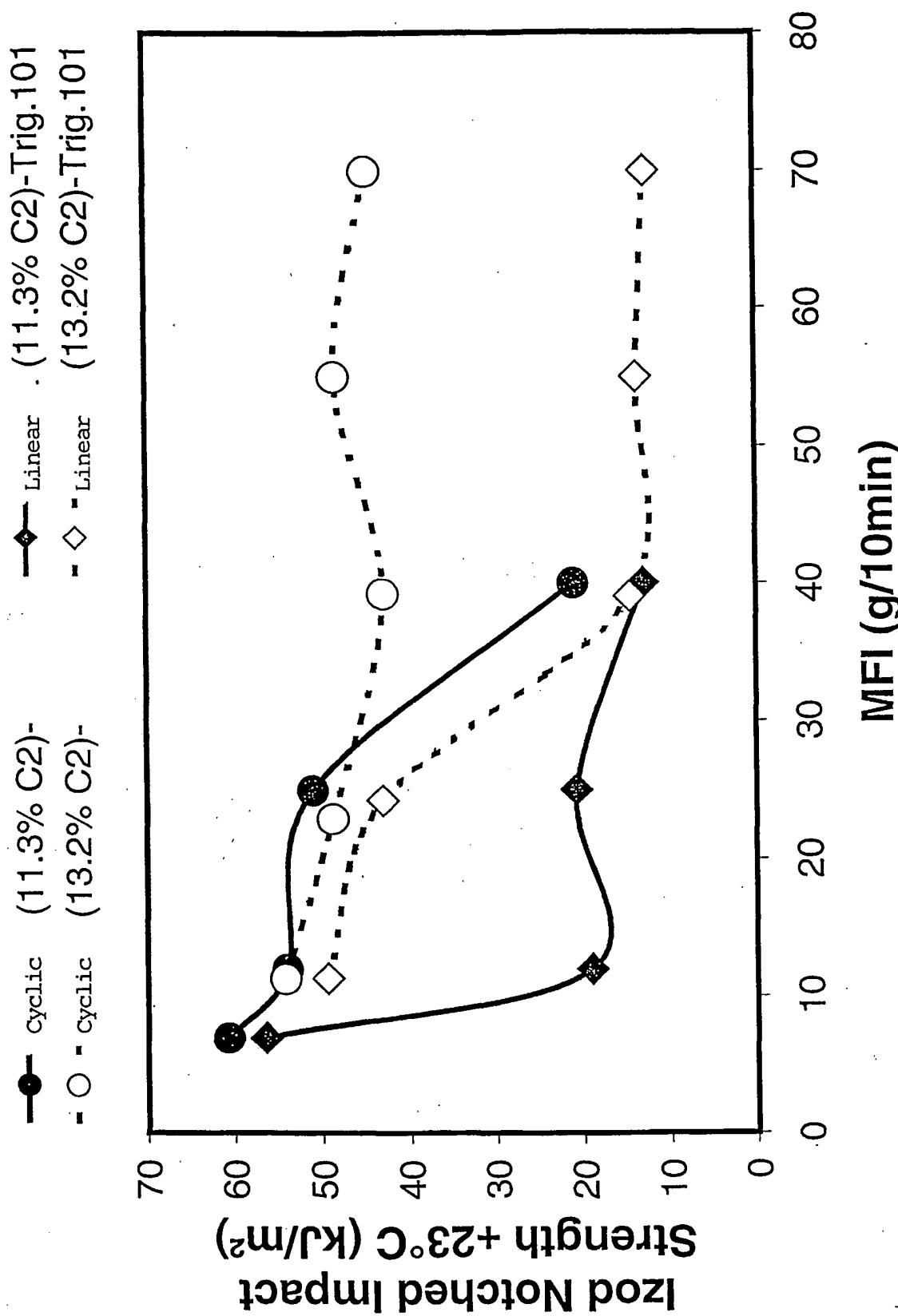


FIGURE 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In  Application No

PCT/EP 01/10350

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08F8/50

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08F C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, WPI Data, EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96 03444 A (AKZO NOBEL N.V.) 8 February 1996 (1996-02-08) cited in the application page 6, line 9 -page 7, line 6 page 8, line 26 -page 10, line 5; claims 1-10	1-18
X	WO 00 23434 A (AKZO NOBEL N.V.) 27 April 2000 (2000-04-27) page 5, line 10 -page 6, line 23 page 8, line 20 - line 27; claims 1-9	1-18
Y	US 4 707 524 A (R. J. EHRIG) 17 November 1987 (1987-11-17) the whole document	1-18 -/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

20 December 2001

03/01/2002

## Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 96 03397 A (AKZO NOBEL N.V.) 8 February 1996 (1996-02-08) page 12, line 11 - line 13; claims 1-9 ----	1-18
Y	WO 96 20247 A (DSM N.V.) 4 July 1996 (1996-07-04) cited in the application claims 1-11 -----	1-18

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